

# Hong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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HONGKONG THURSDAY NOVEMBER 26TH 1891.

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PRICE 25. PM. 10/-

## INTIMATIONS

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10, PLAZA DE GOIAT, SANTA CRUZ.

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1916

1902

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
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FIRST SUPPLIES OF

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Hongkong, 20th November, 1891.

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Established in EUROPE in 1815.

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the well-known 4 STARS COGNAC,

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Price \$1.25 per 1 dozen quarts.

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about 3 years younger.

Price \$1.35 per 1 dozen quarts.

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equal to Hennessy's.

Price \$1.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

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PULL MALL WHISKY,

old and high class. Each bottle contains

an analyst's certificate. The Whisky is

simply grand.

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moderate in price, excellent in quality, a great

favourite.

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Distilled and Certified by Professor Cassall.

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Price \$17.50 per 1 dozen quarts.

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Established London and Bordeaux, in 1815

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Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, of Messrs.

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OF SCOTCH WHISKY

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The "PULL MALL," 11 Years Old,

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BOTTLES, Certified, splendid quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's OWN, free

from Fixed Oil, A Quality.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, of Messrs.

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Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1891.

1912

## NOTICE OF FIRM

## NOTICE

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PANY's well-known brands— "SWEET CA-

REL," "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS,"

&c., Cigarettes and TOBACCO.

LENHOLD, KABERG & Co.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1891.

1915

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS on 1st JANUARY, 1891

AMOUNT ASSURED BY NEW YORK STATE

STANDARD BIELEY, DALBYMPLE & Co.

Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1891.

1902

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE

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1902

## INTIMATIONS.

GOLD MEDALS & SILVER MEDALS  
BY APPOINTMENT.

KUHN & CO.  
HONGKONG. YOKOHAMA.  
(Established, 1880.)

FINE ART  
CHRISTMAS SHOW.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE  
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS  
IN STOCK.

METALLIC AND PORCELAIN  
WREATHS AND CROSSES.

A SKILLED EUROPEAN STONEMASON  
SUPERINTENDS ALL WORKS.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM  
COASTAL PORTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891.

straitened state of the public finances to do so would be little less than criminal. If the Secretary of State still insists on the Colony's incurring this unnecessary expenditure the unofficial members of Council would be well justified in entering on a course of constitutional obstruction and opposing every money vote placed before them. In the meantime it might be well to try the effect of a public meeting or a petition. The Colony ought not to allow an unnecessary expenditure of half-a-million to be imposed upon it without a struggle.

In 1870 the average daily number of prisoners in the gaol was 432. Last year it was 566, or an increase of 84 in two years. In 1880 the number was 574, so that during the last ten years there has actually been a decrease. The suppression of the salt smuggling that formerly went on from Yau-nati to China brought about a sensible abatement of crime and the suppression of the gambling houses is calculated to have the same effect. In view of these circumstances, and of the improved police supervision and the improved lighting of the town, we would not be surprised to see a further decrease in the number of prisoners notwithstanding the steady increase of the population. It is somewhat significant that the Secretary of State, while insisting that the Colony shall spend an enormous sum on a new gaol, objects to our incurring a little additional expenditure on our own account for improved lighting, which as every one knows is one of the strongest possible preventives of crime. If the interest on the capital sum it is proposed to spend on a new gaol were applied to the introduction of the electric light or an improved service of gas lamps into the Taipingshan district the Colony would get much better value for its money and would have fewer criminals to provide prison accommodation for. Taking last year's figures, however, as a measure of the normal amount of crime in the Colony, we have to provide for a daily average of 566 prisoners. In 1886 the daily average was 674, or more than a hundred in excess of last year's figures, and even then there was no abnormal amount of sickness. Last year, with a total of 3,444 prisoners committed to gaol the number of hospital cases was only 388, while in the Garrison, with a total strength of 1,565, the admissions to hospital were 1,915. There is no healthier site in the Colony than that of the present gaol, and if a new gaol were erected at Causeway Bay there is every reason to fear that there would be a large increase in the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners. If we are driven to accept the conclusion that the present gaol is overcrowded—though overcrowding can only be said to exist when the conditions become prejudicial to health, of which there is no evidence in the case of Victoria Gaol—the Hon. C. P. CHATER has placed before the Government and the public a scheme by which it could be diminished at a moderate cost. Mr. CHATER proposes an addition to the present gaol, which could be effected by a rearrangement of the police barracks. The cost of this extension the hon. gentleman places at \$30,000 at the outside, and as it would no doubt provide cells for more than eighty prisoners we would be in as good a position as regards the ratio between the average number of prisoners and the accommodation for them as we were in 1870. While the capacities of the present site are still unexhausted it would be folly to enter on the construction of a new gaol on another site and commit the Colony to an expenditure of half-a-million dollars.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co's steamer Jason left Singapore yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 2nd inst.

The Times of India says that in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet negotiations, the Chinese representatives at Darjeeling are said to be awaiting a despatch from Peking regarding the terms of the final arrangement which has been matured during the last few months.

At the Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. G. Wise, the captain of the steamer *Hesperia* was fined \$20 for having on board over 200 lbs. of gunpowder. Another captain, master of the steamer *Gloryarrow*, was fined \$25 for having entered and left the port without communicating with the Harbour Master.

What a farce a bombing-officer in the Chinese Courts is well set forth in the following note, translated from the *Shen-pao*:—“A Weishow runner for culpable negligence got 1,000 bows. The punishment did not seem to have much effect, and the magistrate ordered the infliction of 500 more blows; but the runner, after the extra beating was finished, walked out calm as a lark. The magistrate must have been a green hand, for when a runner is beaten by his comrade it is the magistrate who gets tired first.”

A football match the Club v. E Company 91st Regiment, will be played at the Racecourse ground, under a association rules, this afternoon, to commence at a quarter past four. The following is the Club team:—

Goal.	R. Trebilian
Full backs.	W. H. Wallace
Half backs.	E. Ezekiel
Wing backs.	E. G. Young
Forwards—Centre.	G. G. Boile
Left wing.	J. McCormick
Right wing.	E. M. Loring
Major Barks.	F. Maitland
J. Keddie	

*Indian Engineering* says on the subject of the linking of tel-gram lines between India and China:—“This subject has long engaged the attention of the Supreme Government, but through frivolous excuses put forward by the Foreign Office at Peking, this question has been so long delayed. But owing to recent outrages and mischief committed by the Celestials the British Minister in Peking has strongly urged the Central Government the necessity for a connection, and the Indian and Burmese Governments are likewise pressing the demand. The line is now laid to Momein almost up to the Burma-Chinese frontier, and as the British Government are always ignorant of what transpires in Southern China the importance of this connection cannot be overestimated.”

Lord Knutsford desires that attention should be drawn to Parliamentary paper (1,645) at the end of which will be found a circular addressed to the Governors of certain Colonies suggesting the enactment of an Ordinance similar to that passed in this colony on this question.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

Colonies without delay.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

“SCHOMBURG K. McDONNELL,

“S. Ashton, Esq.”

“General Post Office, London,

“2nd September, 1891.

Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 19th last month on behalf of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you that the importance of avoiding Sunday labour in connection with foreign colonial mails is by no means overlooked by this Department.

The question of Sunday arrivals and departures of mail steamers frequently the subject of careful consideration in settling time tables of packet services; but in some cases it is impossible to altogether avoid Sunday calls without incurring the service and incurring delays which it would be improper to incur and impossible to defend.—I am your obedient servant,

“E. H. REA,

“The President, British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, Hongkong.”

“Lord's Day Observance Society,

“20 Bedford Street, London, W.C.

“Dear Sir.—Copies received of your letter

against the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance, 1891, addressed to the late Postmaster-General, to Lord Harrowby and the Marquis of Salisbury.

I hope to make effective use of them in seeking to extend protective legislation to Singapore and other ports.—Believe me, dear sir,

faithfully yours,

“JOHN GARRON, Secretary.”

“Colonial Secretary's Office,

“November 21st, 1891.

Sir.—I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested His Excellency to acquaint you that Lord Kautsford has received your letter of the 19th of August referring to the enactment of the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance and asking that similar action might be taken in other Colonies.

Lord Knutsford desires that attention should be drawn to Parliamentary paper (1,645) at the end of which will be found a circular addressed to the Governors of certain Colonies suggesting the enactment of an Ordinance similar to that passed in this colony on this question.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

“W. M. GOODMAN,

“Acting Colonial Secretary.”

FOOCHOW.

We are assured by tea-men, well known to us, that they and all other holders of fine teas will keep them until next season. They probably exaggerate the real state of the case when they tell us that present price would not do more than cover the cost of labour, carriage, sheets, &c., but there is no doubt their losses are extremely heavy. Some are still to comparative little, but others will through these bad times, but others will be ruined. Whether they will do better by carrying over their teas to the new season remains to be seen. From all we can learn it is exceedingly doubtful.

The October issue of the *Friend of China* contains the following note:—“We are glad to announce that arrangements have been made for a visit to this country by an eloquent Christian Chilian, Cheek Hong Cheng, superintendent of the Church Missions to China at Melbourne, Victoria, who has for some years past been our esteemed correspondent, and the leader of the anti-opium movement in that colony. He has obtained from the Committee of the Church Mission leave of absence for nine months, from the 1st inst., in order that he may visit the leading towns of the United Kingdom, to stir up interest in the opium question, and to appeal to British citizens on behalf of his countrymen in China. We learn from various reliable sources that Mr. Cheek is a forcible platform speaker, perfectly well able to express himself in one language, which he speaks without any foreign accent; and we know from his writings that he is thoroughly well acquainted with the history of the question. A public reception is intended to be held at Exeter Hall early in December.”

An Indian contemporary gives the following account of a rain making experiment carried out by Mr. Wolfe Murray, Collector of Coddapur, on the 25th Oct. last. There being no wind to fly a kite, the dynamite was exploded by a fuse on a rock at an elevation of two thousand four hundred feet above the sea and two hundred above the plain. Ten packages of dynamite, of ten pounds weight each, were placed on the rock about fifty yards apart. One failed to light. The explosives were felt hundreds of yards distant. About six hours after the explosion, with the sun still shining, came a magnificent shower of rain accompanied by wind and no thunder; till the rain passed over. The shower lasted about half an hour, when the channels running into the water tanks received a small supply. The day was rather cloudy as than otherwise. The rain gauges showed one inch over a portion of its area. It is estimated that thirty square miles of the heavy rain fell not on the site of the explosion, but a mile or more away. Outside of the dynamite rain area, there was only an ordinary drizzle. The cost of the explosion was within R. 200.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the above Association was held last evening at College Chambers, Captain Samuel Ashton presiding over a large attendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN introduced, in a somewhat lengthy speech, several questions which have recently excited considerable interest among seafaring men in Hongkong. He first dealt with the matter of the treatment of ship officers and proposed a resolution to the effect that the Association considered the present shipping law as very unjust in the case of disputes between officers and their superiors. The Association was of opinion, the resolution went on to say, that such cases ought to be tried before a Naval Court and not before a magistrate who had no option but to inflict imprisonment. After the resolution was put and unanimously carried, the Secretary was directed to make representations to the Government on the subject, urging that civil authorities should not be permitted to exercise jurisdiction in naval disputes. The next subject introduced by the Chairman was relative to the load line of foreign vessels—for a long time a sore point among coast traders. Capt. Ashton referred to the distinct and unjust advantage which was given to foreign vessels over English by this difference, and a resolution was carried directing the Secretary to refer the subject of the meeting to the Government.

The third point raised was the possible contingency of further piracy outrages, and the safest means of prevention. It was not advisable, said the Chairman, that any of them should fall into the power of appearing now as a large sloop, and now as a small lizard, no one could doubt his genuineness. The list of ships was put in front of his cage, and whichever he indicated by looking at was at once noted.

By this happy artifice, all the people have been drawn to this particular theatre, and the other one has been compelled to close its door for want of patronage. But yesterday during the play some half a dozen roughs rushed into the theatre, stamped the people, and smashed up the theatre furniture, &c. Who these roughs were, no one knows; but possibly the other theatre could give some information on the subject if it was inclined.

A cold wave struck us yesterday, and the thermometer stands at 46° in the wind to-day.

Daily News correspondent.

CHINKIANG.

16th November.

Reports have been circulating in our streets that the standard of rebellion was to be raised between the 13th and 15th of this month. But whether at Chinkiang or somewhere else, no one seems to know. As reports of this and similar nature have been started so often during the last few months the people pay little attention to them now.

Our Chinaman and Chihians are especially alert, and are said to frequently go about the streets at night in citizens' clothes, and thus keeping themselves informed as to what is really going on.

There is quite a rivalry between two large theatres here, and they resort to numerous tricks to draw the people. The latest was one of them announcing some time ago that they had a dragon in their possession, and that all plays were to be produced in his honour. As this dragon had the power of appearing now as a large sloop, and now as a small lizard, no one could doubt his genuineness. The list of plays was put in front of his cage, and whichever he indicated by looking at was at once noted.

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Daily News correspondent.

NANKING.

16th November.

The ordinary daily routine of our work in this staid old capital was pleasantly interrupted on Saturday last by an entertainment given the missionaries by the Shansyuen Hsien. The menu contained a long list of dishes, including some rare delicacies highly prized by the Chinese, and the feast was served in semi-formal style. It was a splendid entertainment in every way and highly appreciated by those in attendance, who reciprocate most heartily the kind feeling expressed in this overture toward more friendly relations between the officials and the missionaries.

H.E. Prince Constantine Wisenbey of St. Petersburg reached this city on Saturday night after a twenty-nine day journey overland from Tientsin. It is his intention after leaving here, to visit Hankow and to travel thence to Siam.

Captain Martin of the *Pad* is quite ill, and on the advice of his physician a despatch was sent on Sunday night to Admiral Belknap for permission to return to Shanghai.—Daily News correspondent.

THE NEW C. B.

The *Ceylon Observer* of the 26th October contains a letter from its London correspondent describing the way he tried to ascertain how far the losses incurred in the Straits Settlements by the Mercantile Bank had been shared in by the New Oriental Bank. He thus sets forth the results:—

I had a long chat with Mr. Rohde, and he remarked:—“Of course we have made losses. Our last report told you candidly that we anticipated them and had made full provision against them without any necessity for affecting our dividend. I cannot yet tell you the exact amount of our losses. We fixed upon a maximum, but I have reason to say that we believe we shall be considerably below that figure. Each mail brings us advices that account which we had deemed hopeless would turn out better than had been expected. The mistake made by the other banks was that they kept the facts of their losses back from their shareholders. We candidly stated them, and certainly we have no reason to regret that we did so. Our customers in the East appear to have appreciated the course we followed, for there has been a material increase in the deposits since our report was issued. In Calcutta alone this increase amounts to something like nine lacs of rupees. The fact is, the relation of the Oriental Bank with its customers has always had much of a personal character, and the friends of old times stick to us when we treat them as friends and candidly disclose our position. Then of course, as a bank of limited liability, and with no note issue to hamper us, we have been able to make liberal provision for contingencies such as those which involved the banks at Singapore, so that we are perfectly prepared to meet this loss although

as I tell you, we have great hopes that it will turn out to be considerably lighter than we had looked forward to.”

Mr. Rohde's coconut was of course satisfactory

under the circumstances, and the more so because news had been published the same morning as that upon which our conversation passed

that the Bank of South Australia had had to declare no dividend and must draw upon its reserves to the tune of £200,000. Of course these matters are disquieting to those who don't know anything of banking; but those who do seem to consider that periodical losses of this character are almost inevitable owing to the competition now established among banks working in the East.

SALVATIONISTS AT EASTBOURNE AND MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The following correspondence appears in the Times:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir.—Daily, or nearly, in *The Times* there is mention of Eastbourne and the Salvation Army, and of China and missionaries. Is there not a similarity in the two cases? I do not, of course, put the *Corybants* on a par with the missionaries, but the—Salvationists—think they are doing right; probably some of the people at Eastbourne think so too, while the *Chinese* majority of the inhabitants wish them and their performances away. Is not this the Chinese case? The missionaries think it their duty to do what they are doing; perhaps some Chinese are favourable to them; the *Chinese* majority wish them away. Public opinion here is with the Eastbourne people, but public opinion is appealed to send vessels of war to the unhappy Chinese to kill, burn, and destroy. Is this reasonable? Consider the case from the point of view of a Chinaman—a man who would let preaching go on if others would, but who desires peace and no bombardments or slaughter. I know there is this difference—the Salvationists at Eastbourne break the law; the missionaries are always right by treaty and do not go beyond them. But consider the case practically. Is the good done equivalent to the harm? Is the cause of Christianity promoted by its being hateful to the people at large?—Your obedient servant,

“THE EDITOR.

Sir.—Does “B.” sufficiently distinguish between two different things:—(a) preaching a religion distasteful to the mass of a people, and (b) preaching by means in themselves outrageous, apart from any question of the religion preached?

A well-known missionary of an earlier generation preached an unpopular religion, an “unlawful” religion—with considerable success, and, with many of his followers suffered death in the cause, but he was always scrupulously careful to avoid giving offence. He might possibly have attained a speedier martyrdom, with a somewhat different reputation, had he paraded Campaniæ watering-places to no accompaniment of Syrian shawms and Phrygian tambourines, but he preferred to set the sensible example of dwelling in his own hired house, receiving all that came to him, preaching and teaching what he thought was true.

Do Chinese missionaries not differently? Is there any question of missionary music clashing with Chinese?

The Eastbourne quarrel is of general interest, not so much in view of any wide questions of the propagation and toleration of a religion hateful to the mass of a people, as because so many of us live in towns, and think that our streets ought to be quiet as well as clean.

When Vesuvius was active, and did not keep the streets of Rome well swept, a Roman ordered

the base of his official toga to be filled with mud. He might have ordered some modern municipal authorities to do the same for forty and twenty hours by simultaneous secular and sacred brass bands. But the harassed life of Eastbourne seems to be doing its best.

B











ation and dissemination of these publications at Hongkong. I am glad to be able to say that the Viceroy took that matter up at once. I don't think we shall have any further trouble in that district on this score. I then called attention to both Sir, the chief offender, and his relation to the press, and have not heard that anything has been done in his case, still less to the very firm which these publications are printed and published. Will the Viceroy of Hankow and the Governor of Hunan have the honesty and courage to deal with this firm? If they are truly sincere in their desire to put an end to these troubles, they will not hesitate as to the action to be taken. I have written to the Viceroy of Chonan and the Foreign Minister. I have not been seeking these facts. They have come to me from various quarters in the most unexpected manner. I have been sending them to you, not with the view of stirring up strife, but with the hope of doing something towards bringing around a better understanding and a more friendly feeling between the Chinese and all others. The facts are now before H.E. Chang Chih-tung. Will he act?

## A HUMAN PUZZLE.

In our issue of the 11th Nov., says the N.C. Daily News, the names of eight persons are mentioned by Dr. John and Dr. Fletcher, as having been sent to the Viceroy of Hankow in connection with the circulation of anti-foreign literature in Hunan. Each of these eight persons has been at the expense of circulating 100,000 copies of one of the books which use language in speaking of foreigners. A Chinese friend has pointed out to me that this gives a double sense. Read as they are printed, the "Viceroy" means. Read according to the meaning of the character, they bear an intelligible sense.

Men li ching.—We human people are like the great wall, ten thousand miles in length, a protection to our country.

Yen tang ku.—We rigidly guard the Inner Land from intrusion.

Kuan wei fu (pia).—Our officials civil and military are like the sun.

Li shu chung.—With all the loyal black-haired race.

Ping hui.—Unto to subjugate the swine-like foreigners. Hui, the 12th cyclic character, is here taken in the same sense, which, speaking it roughly, is the same as "Ching li ching."—We are all forever delighted with the rule of the Pure Dynasty.

Shih kung.—Our accepted teacher in Confucius.

Chi tien chien.—With one heart and soul we will rescue this cause.

This is no doubt that this is the meaning of the list of names.

The human men like to be anonymous because they do not dare to make trouble for themselves with the government by openly opposing the edicts of the Emperor and the proclamations of the Viceroy. In this ingenious puzzle the first character in each of the above sentences is an actual name, but there can be no doubt of the real meaning, because the sentences make sense in other ways.

Thus first, fourth, and eighth sentences, read into the meaning: "the ten thousand black-haired people are perfectly nited in purpose."

The name of the shop where the book is sold, Hua mien tsien, can be seen in a commercial firm, but it must be taken aback. It must be read Teng mien han and if this is done it may be the name of an individual or a firm.

There is a grotesque human in all this which cannot fail to be pleasing in the eyes of the governing classes, because it is far removed from the common people. If the Hunan people will only be nited from under, lying, robbery, and busing, the problem would be solved by far of solution. Perhaps this is the end to which events are tending.

## THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT "ICHANG."

The Ningpo correspondent of the Mercury writes, under date of 13th November:—

At about nine a.m. yesterday the community was startled by a report from the Chinese that the steamer Ichang had sprung a leak and was foundering. A little later a telegram had been sent from Chinhai at 6 a.m., but which (owing to the dilatoriness of the operators in charge of the telegraph office here) had not been despatched as promptly as it should have been.

It stated that the Ichang was badly on the North River, in want of immediate assistance. The Chinese government, however, was at once despatched to render all help necessary. During the day more detailed news arrived. The Ichang struck the rock on the port side, and remained firmly fixed, the rocks preventing right into the boat and thus saving the crew from falling into deep water.

No light was given. The passengers, however, and a quickly transferred to native boats, and brought on to Ningpo. Afterwards the cargo was taken out, the ship remaining in the same precarious situation. The latest news received this morning regarding the wreck is not bright. No hope are now entertained as to be able to save the crew. In the present there are seven feet of water in the ship, the engine room has started and the ship is gradually settling. It is expected that at the fall of this it will either break in two or fall off into the deep water that surrounds the Nenesis. It is most likely she will break up as she is in a steady condition. It is fortunate that the weather has been quite bad, but it has been otherwise nothing could have been done.

Everything happened is not yet known; the atmosphere was very hazy when it occurred.

The Daily News of the 16th November says:—

"I hope of getting the Ichang off now, but the water is seven feet at her bottom have been ripped up. Arrangements are being made to take all that can be got out of the vessel, after which what remains of the wreck will be sold. The Ichang returned to Shanghai yesterday and Captain Charlton came back to the Kowshing. A rock which has penetrated the bottom of the engine room keeps the vessel's position, but the engine room and the water it over five fathoms deep under her stern, so that as the tide rises and falls the vessel strains very much. Her mast went overboard on Saturday morning and the position of the ship is considered so dangerous that the crew live in boats. The Tung-chow will be put on the Ichang on Wednesday."

The Ningpo correspondent of the Mercury, writing on the 16th Inst., says:—The steamer Ichang was completely broken up during the N.W. blow of last night."

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN MARTON AT SHANGHAI.

The Daily News says:—We are sorry to have to record the death of Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Marton, of the U.S. *Faith*, the sad event taking place on the morning of the 19th inst., at the Shanghai General Hospital. The deceased was taken ill at Nanking on the 11th inst., and was found to be suffering from a disease which had been present for some time, and Captain Marton was taken to the Hospital. He was then very ill and his mind was wandering, for when he left the ship he shook hands with his officers and with whom a prosperous voyage. He was very feeble, and the 19th inst. found him to be, indeed, an energetic officer, a reputation he deserved when we consider the late trouble on the river, and the fact that he was always on hand when wanted, and that the first man of war to visit Wusong after the massacre of the two Englishmen at that station.

The following is his record:—Joseph Marton entered the U.S. Navy as an ordinary seaman in 1861 on board the receiving ship *Ohio*; was promoted at the engagements at Port Royal, S.C., and was promoted to midshipman in 1863, to a second class, was present when the *Ohio* was sunk by Cherbourg, appointed Acting Master-Mate in 1863, and was engaged at Donaldsonville and Fort Butler; promoted to Acting Ensign same year. Was in Admiral Farragut's flagship the *Hartford* when passing through the English Channel, and was made a midshipman in the top, promoted to midshipman in 1864. In the following year was promoted to midshipman in 1865, and was made a midshipman in 1866. August same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1865, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1867. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1868, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1868, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1869. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1869, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1869, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1870. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1870, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1870, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1871. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1871, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1871, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1872. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1872, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1872, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1873. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1873, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1873, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1874. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1874, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1874, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1875. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1875, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1875, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1876. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1876, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1876, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1877. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1877, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1877, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1878. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1878, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1878, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1879. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1879, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1879, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1880. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1880, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1880, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1881. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1881, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1881, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1882. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1882, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1882, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1883. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1883, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1883, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1884. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1884, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1884, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1885. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1885, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1885, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1886. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1886, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1886, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1887. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1887, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1887, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1888. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1888, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1888, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1889. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1889, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1889, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1890. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1890, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1890, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1891. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1891, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1891, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1892. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1892, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1892, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1893. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1893, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1893, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1894. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1894, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1894, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1895. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1895, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1895, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1896. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1896, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1896, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1897. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1897, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1897, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1898. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1898, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1898, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1899. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1899, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1899, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1900. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1900, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1900, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1901. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1901, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1901, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1902. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1902, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1902, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1903. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1903, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1903, to New York to the *Chesapeake*, and served on her on the South Atlantic station till the 1st of the following year. He was then detached to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and served on the *Essex* till September, 1904. In October was sent to the *Pennsylvanian*, was appointed Ensign in March, 1904, as a Midshipman. In the same year and remained favorably in Admiral Farragut's despatches; was detached in December, 1904, to New York to the